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ABSTRACT

Utilizing the 1947, 1957, and 1965 census data and the 1970 preliminary population count, the relationship between population growth and redistribution and development planning in Iraq was examined. Trends in rural-urban population growth, migration, and population redistribution were examined as they pertained to the socioeconomic development planning and the size of population centers involved in the redistribution process. Data were obtained on the: birth rate, age distribution, sex ratio, natural increase (number of births minus number of deaths), lifetime migration (migration that has occurred between birth and the time of the census), internal migration, growth of labor force, and per capita expenditures. Data indicated that Iraq's total population increased from 4,816,185 persons in 1947 to 8,047,415 in 1965. Population estimates for 1975 showed that Iraq's population crossed the 11 million mark. Findings also included: there was a sizeable movement from rural to urban areas in most parts of Iraq; the proportions of urban population in Iraq increased from 36% in 1947 to 51% in 1965; the rural-urban drift had a depressing effect on agriculture and rural development; net in-migration was characteristic of only three governorates since 1947--Baghdad, Basra, and Kirkuk; and the rural-urban migration resulted from the low income in the rural areas. (NQ)

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DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND POPULATION GROWTH AND REDISTRUBUTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ*

by

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OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This paper deals with the relationship between population growth and redistribution and development planning in Iraq. Specifically, the paper considers trends in rural-urban population growth, migration, and population redistribution in Iraq as they relate to the socioeconomic development planning as well as the size of population centers involved in the redistribution process. A study of rural-urban differentials of the major demographic processes and population composition are attempted.

GENERAL BACKGROUND

Iraq is located in the semi-arid zone of the Middle East. It has an area of 434,000 sq. kms. (excluding half of the neutral zone 3,522 sq. kms.) of which 167,000 sq. kms. (38.5 percent of total area) may be considered as desert. Approximately half of the remaining area is mountainous and hilly, and the other half is flat.

Climatically, Iraq is characterized by variations in regional temperature. In the northern region, the highest yearly average temperature ranges from 26°C to 29°C and 11°C to 14°C. For the middle and southern regions, the corresponding

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averages range from 29°C to 32°C and 15°C to 16°C and 30°C to 33° Cand 16°C to 18°C, respectively. It rains only in winter. During the period of 1970 to 1973, the average rainfall in the northern region was 310.65 millimeters (mm). The averages for the middle and southern regions were 150.55 and 122.10 mm., respectively (C.S.O., no date a, Table 1, p. 11).

Iraq is endowed with two rivers (Euphrate and Tigris) which are the main water resources for the country among other natural resources, including oil. The average water flow of each river per year is roughly 34 and 35 billions cubic meters for the Euphrates and Tigris, respectively. The population is concentrated in the habitable areas provided by the two rivers. Table 1 shows the population distribution and density by regions and governorates in Iraq as of the population census of 1965 and the preliminary population count of 1970. According to the data given in Table 1, Iraq has low population density per sq. km. (19 and 21 for 1965 and 1970, respectively). Considering cultivable land only increases population density to slightly over 80 persons per sq. km. in 1967; a density which is still much lower than in many neighboring countries.

Ecologically and administratively, Iraq is divided into three major regions: northern region, middle or central region and southern region. The governorates located in each region are given in Table 1 and shown on the map, Figure 1. Disregarding the governorates of Anbar, Muthanna and Nineveh (because of their desert nature), the governorates with the highest population density is Baghdad (103 and 124 persons per sq. km.) and those with the lowest population density are Dhok in the north, Wasit in the middle and Mysan in the south. With regard to regions, the south is the most dense (30 and 33), followed by the north (22 and 26)

and middle (14 and 18). However, when sahara governorates (Nineveh, Anbar and Muthanna) are excluded, the density in the middle region becomes 54 and 62 persons per sq. km. for 1965 and 1970, respectively. This entitles the middle region to exchange density rank with the southern region.

In the area of national development, it should be indicated that it was only in the mid-sixties that serious efforts were made toward what is termed a comprehensive development planning (Second Five Year Plan, 1965-1969). During this period, the gross domestic product at factor cost (G.D.P.) increased from ID 867.6 millions in 1965 to ID 1,202.4 millions in 1970. Although agriculture utilizes more than 50 percent of the nation's employment, its contribution to the G.D.P. is under 20 percent (17.2 and 17.7 in 1965 and 1970, respectively). This indicates that development of the agriculture has not been as rapid as in the rest of the other economic sectors.

A number of reasons account for the poor contribution of agriculture to the G.D.P. in Iraq.

1. While cultivable land in Iraq amounts to about half of Iraq's land surface (about 100 thousand square kilometers), only a quarter of the land surface is being utilized; with half of this area being left fallow in any one year.

2. Low labor productivity in agriculture.

3. Agriculture received an allocated investment which was smaller than those put into the other sectors.

4. Soil salinity which is acute in middle and southern Iraq.

5. Inadequacy of irrigation water, especially in the middle and souther regions.

6. Inability of the co-operative system to provide the required managerial

services and supervisory duties in lands confiscated by the 1958 agrarian reform program.

7. Lack of dissemination of improved agricultural techniques due to the shortage of trained manpower.

8. Lack of experienced personnel in agricultural projects management affected badly agricultural projects that are financed by the government.

9. Most Iraqi farmers give higher priorty to their livestock holdings than to their field crops because of the higher income associated with the former. With low standards of breeding and feeding, this tradition resulted in poor yields.

Although the Iraqi Government has given the highest priority to agriculture in the 1970-74 Plan, the above factors had decisive importance in the undesired growth of urban population and the concomitant serious depletion of the rural population.

POPULATION GROWTH AND DERURALIZATION

Urban growth occurs through the two components of population change, namely natural increase (number of births minus number of deaths) and migration. Accretion, annexation, and agglomeration are consequences of these two processes. As in many other countries, certain rural areas in Iraq are swept over by the expansion in the boundaries of their rival urban areas. Other rural areas lose population to urban centers through internal migration. Such deruralization through urban invasion and/or rural-urban migration result in the transformation of rural dewellers into urban residents without changing their place of residence or rural norms. (Eldridge and Thomas, 1964). This process of urban development tends to bring discrepancies in urban definitions and impair comparability in time and space.

However, it should be indicated that it is conventional in Iraq to consider the population living inside municipality boundaries as urban, whereas the pop-

ulation living outside these boundaries as rural. In this paper the author assumes this situation to be comparable in the utilized data.

Census data indicate that the size of Iraq's population has undergone many changes in the last few decades, especially since the 1947 population census. The total population of the country increased from 4,816,185 persons in 1947 to 6,298,976 in 1957, and to 8,047,415 in 1965. Population estimates for 1975 showed that Iraq's population crossed the eleven million mark. The census figures show that the annual rates of population growth for the nation as a whole were 2.7 and 3.1 percent for the intercensal periods 1947 to 1957 and 1957 to 1965, respectively (see Table 2). Reliable vital statistics are not available, but the preliminary returns of the first round of the national sample survey on the vital events for the period between July 1973 and January 1974 put the average annual rate of growth at 3.7 percent (C.S.O., 1975). A final assessment of the rate of growth, however, will be forthcoming from two other returns underway which will be completed in the near future.

The process of internal migration gives rise to the redistribution of the population by residence among various parts of the country. Both phenomena, internal migration and population redistribution, are functions of the national development programs. In most parts of Iraq there has been a sizeable movement from rural to urban areas. The proportions of urban population in Iraq has been increasing rapidly since 1947, where it increased from 36 percent in 1947 to 51 percent in 1965. In the 1970 preliminary population count, the urban population accounted for 57 percent of total population in Iraq. Table 2 gives the annual rates

of population growth for the urban, rural and total population in Iraq during the different intercensal periods since 1947.

On the first glance at the rates shown in Table 2, one finds that while the population of Iraq is increasing rapidly, the population of its urban areas is increasing even faster. This is noticeable in all the intercensal intervals. If we concentrate on the periods 1947-57 and 1957-65, one will find that during an interval of approximately nine years (1952-1961) the rate of growth for urban population has increased from 3.4 percent to 6.5 percent, whereas that for rural population decreased from 2.2 percent to 0.3 percent. It should be emphasized here that this decrease in the rate of rural population is not due to an increase in the death rate, nor the increase in the rate of urban population is due entirely to the fall in the death rate. This contrast between urban and rural population growth indicates that the urban population in Iraq is becoming larger, while the rural population is getting smaller. As a consequence to this urbanization process, differentiation among governorates with regard to the pattern of growth, size composition and redistribution of population is inevitable. Table 1 indicates that the population of five governorates accounted for 55 and 56 percent of total population in Iraq in 1965 and 1970, respectively. These governorates are: Baghdad, Nineveh, Basrah, Thi-Qar, and Kirkuk. It could be indicated that growth of the population of Iraq between 1957 and 1965 (3.1 percent) exceeded the rate for the intercensal period 1947 to 1957 (2.7 percent). The same may be said of the governorates, though there is a number of exceptions.

RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENTIALS

One immediately striking difference between rural and urban areas is the sex ratio (the number of males to 100 females). Table 3 shows that this ratio is

101 and 104 for total population in 1957 and 1965, respectively. The corresponding ratios for rural areas are 97.3 and 101.8 and those for urban areas are 106.9 and 106.1. However, if we consider only the working age groups from 15-59 years,[1] one finds that males are significantly outnumbered in the rural areas (107.6 and 106.8 for 1957 and 1965). As may be seen from Table 3, the differences are very pronounced when one considers each age group separately, name 15 to 29 and 30 to 44. On the other hand, the situation is reversed with the age group 60 years and over. This age group has more males in the rural areas than females or males in the urban areas.

As it is usually the case with countries of high fertility, the population age composition of Iraq shows a large proportion of the population in under age 15. This proportion is on the rise from one census to another. When this phenomenon is added to the current analysis, one can conclude that the Iraqi population is growing, getting younger and becoming more urban. Percentage of population under 15 years of age increased from 44.1 percent in 1947 to 44.8 percent in 1957 and 47.9 percent in 1965. Conversely, the percentage of the population 60 years or older decreased from 9.6 in 1947 to 7.3 and 6.9 percent in 1957 and 1965, respectively. Consequently, the median age dropped from 18 years in 1947 to 16.7 years in 1965, and is expected to reach 16.2 in 1975. As it may be seen from Table 3, people living in rural areas are relatively younger than their counterpart in urban areas. In other words, the rural areas in Iraq have relatively higher "dependency"

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[1]For international comparison, it is suggested to use these age groups as the prime working age. The major part of the working persons, especially employees, retire when they are in their fifties, since they consider themselves too old to continue working. On the other hand, the upper-age limit for retirement in Iraq is unknown. This is what the present author discovered during an assignment to this country in 1974.

ratio (Persons under 15 years and 60 years and over per 100 persons of working ages) than urban areas. This may be verified from the data in Table 3 as follows:

Dependency Ratio

Year	Urban	Rural	Total
1957	98.3	117.0	109.3
1965	116.0	128.0	121.7

INTERNAL MIGRATION

The study of internal migration is in fact a study of many phenomena associated with the different aspects of the society, ranging from population size, density and social heterogeneity to housing, traffic, transportation, unemployment, law enforcement, health, education and social welfare, to mention just a few relevant problems. The consequences of migration to urban localities, especially to national capitals, are social unrest and accumulation of social problems. For Iraq, rural-urban drift has a depressing effect on agriculture and rural development. It is proposed that persons are motivated to migrate by the expected maximization of their wellbeing (Todaro, 1971; Lee, 1966).

Verification of this proposition leads one to investigate whether there is in fact any disparity between rural and urban incomes in Iraq. Unfortunately, such data are neither on hand nor at hand. Under such circumstances one is tempted to use expenditures on consumption as equivalent to disposable income. Of course expenditures on consumption, as obtained from household budget surveys or otherwise, are not good substitutes to disposable income for, at least, two reasons: First, savings are not reported; and second, some rural residents are urban bread

winners. Whatever the drawbacks involved, use is made of the First Round of the Household Budget Survey, and whose data correspond to the month of July, 1971 (C.S.O., no date b).

However, we still have to secure data, at least, on net migration for rural and urban areas. As is the case with many developing countries, the only available data on internal migration in Iraq are on lifetime net migration. The data pertain to three population censuses of 1947, 1957 and 1965.

Lifetime migration refers to "migration that has occurred between birth and the time of the census or survey. A lifetime migrant is one whose current area of residence is different from his area of birth, regardless of intervening migrations: (Shryock and Siegel, 1971: 618). By comparing the place of birth of a person with his place of residence at the time of the census, one can classify the population into migrants and nonmigrants. This method has certain disadvantages: (1) "It cannot determine exactly when the migration took place"; and (2) It cannot detect "return migration to the place of birth," (Bogue, 1969: 759). In other words, lifetime migration data indicate neither "duration of residence" nor "Prior place of residence." Moreover, lifetime migration "Does not supply information on migration to large cities" or minor civil divisions. "Finally, it overlooks the fact that many foreign-born persons become internal migrants after their initial residence in the country" (United Nations, 1969: 40).

In spite of these major drawbacks, the present paper utilized the data on internal migration in the Iraqi population censuses to shed some light on the effect of one of the most important demographic processes whose assessment is greatly needed for the purposes of national development planning in Iraq. Our

major concern is to uncover the relation between a population process and other general socioeconomic factors (Ford and De Jong, 1971: 4). Unfortunately, data on lifetime migration obtained in the 1965 population census are not published to date. Because of this limitation, the author has resorted to a secondary data source which provides lifetime data for total population only in the censuses of 1947, 1957 and 1965 (Hilmi and Associates, 1973). Because of a minor discrepancy, the marginal totals in the three censuses had to be adjusted in order to compare with other relevant data available from the three censuses.

Table 4 gives the numbers and rates of lifetime net migration. These results are a compilation, reorganization and computation performed on data of governorate of birth and governorate of residence. Distribution of population by governorate of birth includes lifetime in-migrants, whereas distribution according to governorate of residence of persons born in each governorate includes lifetime out-migrants. Lifetime net migration or "birth-residence index" is the difference between lifetime in-migrants and lifetime out-migrants. It represents "the net balance between the persons living in a governorate and born in all other governorates and those born in the governorate and living in all other governorates" (Lee and Associates, 1957: 57).

Analysis of lifetime net migration gives a good deal of information concerning the currents and balance of internal migration in Iraq. As shown in Table 4, net in-migration was the characteristic of only three governorates since 1947: Baghdad (Middle Region), Basra (Southern Region), and Kirkuk (Northern Region). However, only Baghdad and Kirkuk were steady gainers in the three censuses, both in numerical and relative terms, whereas Basra's gain in 1965 was smaller (rate

and number) than those for 1947 and 1957. Baghdad's gains for 1947 and 1957 were slightly over one-eighth of a million and approximately one-third of a million respectively. Expressed in relative terms, net in-migration rates in Baghdad were 15.3, 23.2 and 26.4 percent of the population in 1947, 1957, and 1965, respectively. This makes Baghdad the greatest gainer of the three gaining governorates, followed by Kirkuk and Basra. The rest of the governorates were all losers in the three censuses.

Among the losing governorates, the highest net out-migration (number and rate) is observed for Maysan in the three censuses. This makes Maysan the greatest loser. The position for the smallest loser is occupied by a different governorate in each census: Wasit in 1947, Sulaimaniya in 1957 and Arbil in 1965. These contrasting tendencies have resulted in significant differences among the governorates as regards the effect of internal migration on the growth and composition of their population in particular and the redistribution of the national population in general.

It is worth noting that the presence of Baghdad (whose capital is considered as a primate city) in the middle region has brought significant differences between this region and the two other regions. The middle region continued to gain population in three censuses, whereas each of the two other regions displayed losses. In fact, the sudden population swelling in Baghdad has added problems to transportation, traffic, sewer systems, housing and services. The Iraqi solution to these problems can be described as a sophisticated planning, though some is a piecemeal patchwork development. In addition to the master plans undertaken by the Ministry of Municipalities, the government had awarded multi-million dollar contracts to a number of foreign planning for the cities of Baghdad, Basra, Kirkuk and Mosul.

However, this program, which called for regional studies and master plans, had not reached the stage of implementation yet.

NET MIGRATION AND CONSUMPTION

Table 5 presents the mean per capita expenditure for the month of July, 1971 (hereafter called expenditure), in Iraqi Dinar (ID=$3.30) by region and type of residence and lifetime net migration rates for regions in the population censuses of 1947, 1957 and 1965. Although the comparison of two variables at two different dates may be objected, the present analysis may be warranted to shed some light on the relationship between net migration and areas of destination. The main objective is to investigate whether migrants base their decision on considerations of maximizing their incomes or not.

As seen from Table 5, monthly expenditure in Iraq is roughly ID 7.5 (about $25). This provides a per capita annual expenditure of ID 89.90 ($297), assuming July to represent all other months (though it is not). The per capita income for Iraq in 1971 was ID 113 ($374), which exceeded the per capita expenditure as obtained from the household survey. On the other hand, the per capita expenditure is 80 percent of the per capita income, which gives us faith in our assumption. It is worth noting from Table 2 that there are significant differences between over-all rural and urban expenditure. Expressed in annual amount, per capita expenditure in rural areas (ID 76=$288) is only 75.2 percent of that for the urban areas (ID101= $332) and represent 89.4 percent of per capita income. Regional differentials are also noticeable; in descending order, the middle comes first, the north second, and the south third. Since the northern and southern regions have lower expenditure

than the middle region, it becomes obvious that individuals migrate to areas in which they anticipate prespective economic opportunity. And since urban areas are centers of attraction, it follows, then, that most migrants, if not all, take urban centers as their place of destination.

PROCESSES OF NATURAL INCREASE

Existing vital statistics in Iraq are deficient, unreliable and inadequate. The Ministry of Health have been recording vital and health statistics since 1935. The collected data pertain only to those events that took place in hospitals or undertaken by certified personnels. In order to meet the needs of the national development planning, a sampling survey of births, deaths, internal migration, and other vital events was undertaken by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MH). Preparation for the survey began in 1973. The basic purpose of the survey is to estimate vital rates and other population statistics. The collected data record the change in the sample population between July 1973 and January 1975.

As seen in Table 6, the birth rate for the entire country was 42.1 births per 1,000 population; those for urban and rural areas were 39.7 and 45.4, respectively. That is to say, for Iraq the rate of natural increase during a period of six months ending with January 1, 1974 was 32.4 persons per 1,000 population; the rates for urban and rural localities were 31.8 and 33.2, respectively. The approximate similarity of the urban and rural rates is due to the high death rate level in the rural areas (12.2 and 7.9 for rural and urban areas, respectively). Regional differentials (expressed by vital rates per 1,000 population) are also noticeable: the north has the highest fertility (46) and natural increase (34.5)

followed by the middle (42.2 and 32.8) and the south (38.4 and 29.4). It is worth noting that the data presented in Table 6 are not corrected for sampling error; and this tends to deflate all provided figures. For 1965, Zachariah (1970: 46) estimated the birth rate and natural increase at 49.5 and 32 per 1,000 population. Although the estimated birth rate is higher than that obtained from the sample, the estimated natural increase agrees with its sample counterpart. However, a natural increase of this magnitude is among the highest in the world.

POPULATION GROWTH AND LABOR FORCE

It is evident that in a closed population the growth of labor force depends upon population growth. In a country like Iraq where the average annual rate of population growth is about 3 percent, the growth in the labor force is tremendous and the burden of absorbing the new working force in productive activities occupies a major part of any socioeconomic development plan. The estimated increase in the male labor force in Iraq is anticipated to grow by 20 percent, about 2.5 million persons in 1970 to nearly three millions in 1975. The corresponding increase in the female labor force is relatively small because of the low participation of the female population in the labor force. The female labor force is projected to increase from 195,000 in 1970 to 292,000 in 1975 (50 percent). In all, total labor force in 1975 is expected to increase by roughly three-fourths of a million.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This paper has shown rural-urban migration is a function of the low income in the rural areas. This depressed level of income is related mainly to the poor contribution of the agriculture sector and to the little attention paid to rural development. It is worth noting that the flow of rural-urban migration tends to concentrate in

certain urban localities. The present study has shown that net in-migration was the characteristic of only three governorates since 1947, which included Baghdad, Basra, and Kirkuk, and that Baghdad's net in-migration in 1965 exceeded a half million. Migration selectivity in terms of age and sex is documented. Rural, urban and regional fertility and mortality differentials are discovered. To check this process of imbalanced population redistribution, it is recommended that the government should adopt a regional development planning with an integrated and comprehensive approach based on the identification of viable economic, administrative and socio-cultural units (I.L.O., 1973). As a starting point, the plan may constitute the following:

1. It is necessary to develop a series of medium sized regional towns and market centres as a link between the large cities and the rural community.

2. Organizing and restructuring the rural community. An appropriate approach in this regard may include:

   A. The creation of institutions adapted to the development needs of the rural areas, such as co-operatives, banks, local government, etc.

   B. Developing the basic physical and social infrastructures, namely, roads, electricity, water supply, hospitals, schools and community centres.

   C. Setting up of rural growth centres for the supply of essential agricultural inputs.

   D. Establishment of agro-industries for the semi-processing of primary product.

   E. Implementation of a programme of public works such as land clearing and construction of houses and buildings, thereby creating non-farm employment opportunities in the rural areas.

It is worth noting to consider the problem of the foreign-born population. To the best knowledge of this author, no study is ever conducted to investigate the

number of illegal aliens in Iraq. The majority of these aliens come from Iran, other nationalities are not excluded: Afghanistan, Pakistan, Turkey and Palestanian Arabs. Many of these aliens swarm across the borders to religious centers in Kerbala and Negew. The impact of these aliens on Iraq's economic and social conditions is a depressing one. These groups consist mostly of old population and impoverished crowd. Detailed profiles of these aliens, showing their demographic and socio-economic characteristics, and the length of their stay are never known. Such information is expected to improve internal migration statistics population estimates and projections, and to provide reliable basis for any national development planning in Iraq.

Finally, it is recommended that future population censuses in Iraq must include data on internal migration on the "nahya" level or the smallest civil division. Urban and rural classification of migrants is a must. In the meantime, the data should be in such details as to enable the study of return migration, socio-economic characteristics of migrants, migration differentials, and the relation of migration to social and economic changes. Availability of such data will enhance the study of migration and behavior of migrants; that the planners and policy makers will be able to base their plans, decisions, and policies on reliable and viable foundations.

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TABLE 1.-POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY BY REGIONS AND GOVERNORATES IN IRAQ, 1965[a] AND 1970[b]

Governorate and Region	Population					
	Number		Percentage		Density	
	1965	1970	1965	1970	1965	1970
North	2,118,288	2,494,853	26.3	27.1	22	26
Arbil	356,293	401,697	4.4	4.4	23	26
Dhok	145,834	243,113	1.8	2.6	14	25
Kirkuk	473,626	520,717	5.9	5.6	24	27
Nineveh*	742,767	870,699	9.2	9.5	18	21
Sulaimaniya	399,768	458,627	5.0	5.0	33	38
Middle	4,415,331	5,049,642	54.9	54.8	14	18
Anbar*	307,012	316,169	3.8	3.4	2	2
Babylon	448,168	509,487	5.6	5.5	65	118
Baghdad	2,045,375	2,470,630	25.4	26.8	103	124
Diala	397,363	468,340	4.9	5.1	25	30
Muthanna*	143,136	155,305	1.8	1.7	2	2
Kerbela	339,854	375,841	4.2	4.1	47	52
Qadissiya	400,092	416,664	5.0	4.5	42	45
Wasit	334,331	337,206	4.2	3.7	23	23
South	1,513,796	1,661,874	18.8	18.1	30	33
Basrah	669,479	752,536	8.3	8.2	37	42
Mysan	345,467	367,449	4.3	4.0	19	20
Thi-Qar	498,850	541,889	6.2	5.9	35	37
Total All Iraq	8,047,415	9,206,369	100.0	100.0	19	21

Source: Compiled and computed from: (a) C.S.O., 1973, Table 2, p. 36; (b) C.S.O., 1972, Table p. 49 (mimeographed, in Arabic). The areas of governorates in 1970 are those for 1965.
*These governorates are predominantly desert.

TABLE 2.-ANNUAL RATES OF GROWTH FOR URBAN, RURAL AND TOTAL POPULATION IN IRAQ DURING DIFFERENT INTER-CENSAL PERIODS BETWEEN 1947 AND 1970

Census Period	Annual Rates of Growth (Percentages)		
	Urban	Rural	Total
1947-57	3.4	2.2	2.7
1957-65	6.5	0.3	3.1
1965-70	5.1	0.1	2.8
1947-70	4.9	1.1	2.8
1957-70	6.0	0.2	3.0

Source: El Attar and Al Bandar, 1974.

TABLE 3.-POPULATION, AGE DISTRIBUTION AND SEX RATION OF URBAN AND RURAL IRAQ IN THE CENSUSES OF 1957[a] AND 1965[b] AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975[c]

	URBAN			RURAL			TOTAL		
	1957	1965	Projections 1975	1957	1965	Projections 1975	1957	1965	Projections 1975
				Population					
Under 15	1,067,322	1,952,242	3,442,529	1,774,601	1,905,659	1,893,842	2,841,923	3,857,901	5,336,371
15-29	609,128	949,550	1,837,542	734,943	739,765	971,198	1,344,071	1,689,315	2,808,740
30-44	371,179	601,542	910,288	646,178	631,157	541,092	1,017,357	1 232,699	1,451,380
45-59	269,213	347,369	552,565	393,129	353,781	400,031	662,342	701,150	952,596
60+	160,871	250,686	340,931	302,022	301,534	234,234	462,893	552,220	575,165
Unknown	8,730	10,902	---	2,644	3,228	---	11,374	14,130	---
Total	2,486,443	4,112,291	7,083,855	3,853,517	3,935,124	4,040,397	6,339,960	8,047,415	11,124,252
				Population Age Distribution					
Under 15	42.9	47.5	48.6	46.0	48.4	46.9	44.8	47.9	48.0
15-29	24.5	23.1	25.9	19.1	18.8	24.0	21.2	21.0	25.2
30-44	14.9	14.6	12.9	16.8	16.0	13.4	16.0	15.3	13.0
45-59	10.8	8.4	7.8	10.2	9.0	9.9	10.5	8.7	8.6
60+	6.5	6.1	4.8	7.8	7.7	5.8	7.3	6.9	5.2
Unknown	0.4	0.3	---	0.1	0.1	---	0.2	0.2	---
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median Age	19.2	16.6	15.8	18.1	16.2	17.0	17.8	16.7	16.2
				Sex Ratio					
Under 15	108.8	108.5	101.0	104.3	108.3	106.8	106.0	108.4	103.0
15-29	105.1	104.1	111.2	82.8	89.4	89.1	92.3	97.4	103.0
30-44	108.1	107.6	105.9	94.9	95.9	92.5	99.5	101.4	100.7
45-59	112.9	113.3	94.1	100.4	113.7	101.1	105.3	113.5	96.9
60+	90.3	86.0	85.3	97.1	94.9	96.9	94.7	90.7	89.9
Unknown	112.8	77.8	---	69.4	69.0	---	100.8	75.7	---
Total	106.9	106.1	102.8	97.3	101.8	99.2	101.0	104.0	101.5

[a]United Nations, 1965, Table 27, pp. 654-655.

[b]Central Statistical Organization, 1973, Table 5, p. 242.

[c]El-Imam, 1972, Tables (0-1-1), (0-1-2), (0-1-4) and (0-1-5), pp. 29-38.

TABLE 4.-LIFETIME NET MIGRATION BY REGION AND GOVERNORATE IN IRAQ, 1947, 1957 AND 1965

Region and Governorates	1947		1957		1965	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
North	-23,100	-1.71	-41,569	-2.41	-65,555	-3.09
Arbil	- 1,539	-0.64	- 8,376	-3.06	- 2.040	-0.57
Dhok	-18,143	-12.03	-34,303	-17.28	-48,356	-33.16
Kirkuk	380	0.13	8,434	2.17	33,894	7.16
Nineveh	- 2,543	-0.68	- 5,698	-1.02	-39,587	-5.33
Sulaimaniya	- 1,255	-0.55	- 1,626	-0.53	- 9,466	-2.37
Middle	88,749	3.67	197,956	6.03	249,984	5.66
Anbar	- 4,178	-2.16	-13,361	-5.28	-79,289	-25.83
Babylon	-16,328	-6.25	-33,513	-9.45	-33,145	-7.40
Baghdad	125,334	15.34	304,908	23.22	540,294	26.42
Diala	- 4,121	-1.51	-29,789	-9.03	-49,067	-12.35
Muthanna	- 3,919	-4.64	- 6,014	-4.66	-15,095	-10.55
Kerbela	- 2,534	-0.92	- 3,836	-1.50	-32,645	-9.61
Qadissiya	- 4,897	-1.84	-10,295	-2.92	-35,943	-8.98
Wasit	- 608	-0.27	-10,144	-3.43	-45,126	-13.50
South	-65,649	-6.27	-156,387	-12.10	-184,429	-12.18
Basrah	46,486	12.60	65,530	13.02	38,925	5.81
Mysan	-94,873	-30.90	-182,727	-39.82	-164,650	-47.66
Thi-Qar	-17,262	-4.64	-39,190	-11.88	-58,704	-11.77

Source: Compiled, adjusted and computed from Iraqi population censuses (C.S.O.) and Hilmi and Associates, 1973.

TABLE 5.-MEAN PER CAPITA MONTHLY EXPENDITURE[a] IN IRAQI DINAR IN 1971 BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE, AND LIFETIME NET MIGRATION RATES[b] FOR REGIONS IN THE POPULATION CENSUSES OF 1947, 1957 AND 1965

Region	Monthly Expenditure			Net Migration Rate		
	Urban	Rural	Total	1947	1957	1965
North	7.801	6.288	6.962	-1.71	-2.41	-3.09
Middle	9.087	6.950	8.434	3.67	6.03	5.66
South	6.908	5.777	6.268	-6.27	-12.10	-12.18
Total	8.395	6.336	7.494	---	---	---

Source: Compiled and computed from: (a) Central Statistical Organization (C.S.O.), no date b, Table B 1-1C, P. 15, (Bilingual, mimeographed); (b) see source of Table 4 above.

TABLE 6.-PROVISIONAL CRUDE RATES OF BIRTH AND NATURAL INCREASE IN IRAQ, 1973-1974

Region	Birth Rate			Rate of Natural Increase		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
North	44.8	47.8	46.0	35.4	33.2	34.5
Middle	39.5	46.4	42.2	32.2	33.9	32.8
South	35.0	41.6	38.4	26.8	31.8	29.4
Total	39.7	45.4	42.1	31.8	33.2	32.4

Source: Compiled and computed from C.S.O., 1975.